

remembers General Jackson very well. It is a singular fact that all these old folk are quite as juvenile as if they had been born in the present age, and their reminiscences are exceedingly entertaining. We print to-day several interviews of historic interest and worth.

#### Mr. Peter Cooper's Ideas.

We think the most sensible man in the country is Mr. Peter Cooper, for he is almost the only man who ever declined a Presidential nomination. It is true that a nomination by a Greenback Convention is more insulting than complimentary, yet the temptation to accept even doubtful honors is great. As such a sensible man Mr. Cooper's opinions on public matters have acquired new value, and his views, given to the *Herald* to-day, will be read with interest and, we trust, with profit. We do not agree with Mr. Cooper in everything. He says that the need of the country is "a man—an honest, constitution-respecting, God-fearing man." We trust that America has many such men, and we know that Peter Cooper is one of them. But no man can redeem the country from its present distresses. The need is not a man, but a law. The necessity is for an organic change in the government, an amendment to the constitution which shall check the ambition of an Executive to continue his own rule, and which must be the only basis and foundation of a true civil service reform. Mr. Cooper still thinks that "Grant has a better chance than anybody else." He should reflect upon the logical consequences of this fatal admission. Grant was a good man when he was first elected, but he was spoiled as a President by the vast vista of ambition which the possibility of his second or third election opened to his dazzled eyes. What the country needs is not an honest man alone, but laws which shall enforce honesty, put an effectual bar to the continued rule of any official, and guarantee the right of the people to the control of their own government.

**VANDALISM AT THE EXHIBITION.**—Benjamin Hayden, the English painter, accused his countrymen of Vandalism. If George and Betsy went to see a statue, he said, they would write their names upon it, so that Tom and Jane, when they came, would see that Betsy and George had been there first. We regret to learn that this passion for disfigurement and destruction has been shown at the Centennial Exposition. It is not American, for this country has always respected art, and our people have not the foolish ambition to seek ignominious distinction on the principle of the ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome. We are glad to learn that these Vandals in Philadelphia have met with speedy punishment, and trust that the examples made will put an end to the crime.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paris hotels are crowded. Anna Dickinson's bustle cost \$360. The average American is worth \$330. Mr. Wirt Sykes is the latest candidate for President of the United States. For Irishmen at home there is manufactured just one gallon of whiskey a head. There is a London style of stationery are in vogue, with envelopes and gold stamping. It is reported that the spirit of the age is one would have three-fourths of a gallon a year. Mr. Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening Journal, is spoken of by Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, is doing the "intellectual" business for his corporation in Washington. Hereafter British soldiers may not salute the Queen by doing hands, but may respect her in the ordinary military fashion. Josh Billings—"Joking is a risky business; just for the sake of a second class joke money a man has lost a fast friend." The Chicago Tribune thinks that one of the great causes of general political ill-feeling is the putting forward of common men for local offices. A Donkey fighter on an eighteen-pound pig for half an hour, and discovered, after landing him, that he measured three feet five inches. The Cleveland *Pandora's* economical editor refuses to go to the musical part of the Centennial because he has a Thomas concert in his back yard every night. A scientific authority ascribes the longevity of the Israelites to the fact that, while they do not exhaust themselves by bodily exertion, they observe the laws of Moses in regard to diet. Danbury News—"Carra Morris and her husband, Mr. Fred. C. Harriott, spent last Sunday in Danbury. The famous actress expects to pass all of next month in our beautiful village." A sensitive Baltimore girl who was dying of a disease peculiar to her sex, while that her body should be given over after death to the physicians and students for dissection, saying, "It is a duty I owe my sex and my God."

Humboldt said that away up in the Andes he discovered batteries and birds that belonged naturally to the plains far below. They were carried up by strong currents of wind. Perhaps meat showers may be explained by this observation. The Paris *Figure* relates that a gentleman in Paris has been playing one game of *béquet* for the last ten years. The stakes are 1,000,000. The gentleman in question has already lost half a million, but he still hopes to get his *revanche*. Now is the time for lovers of plants to get ferns in the New Jersey hills. They are just unclogging their faint-green fronds. There is but one spot, and that only a few feet square, within twenty miles of New York, where the walking-fern can be found. Even though Paris ladies have determined as a reformatory measure to permit smoking in their presence gentlemen have not ceased to frequent the clubs. Divine abstinence, the inspiration of the demagogue, has greater attractions than ladies and cigars. The press of the country is echoing the opinion recently expressed in the *Illustrated*, that what this country really needs is a first rate candidate for Vice President. We hope our brothers will keep up the agitation. That is the only way to prevent the selection of a third rate man. A Swedish chemist has discovered that by scientific treatment the "reindeer moss" will produce an immense percentage of sugar and alcohol. A wheatear, full of moss, properly distilled, would prevent the St. Louis *Republican* from being issued the next morning. What New York city really needs is a large aquarium such as that at Brighton, England. No study of animal life is more interesting than that of fishes. Even San Francisco has a nice aquarium. Our city is very backward, and yet it complains because its youth resort to crime for entertainment. Mr. Brinston was mustered into the service as lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry on September 8, 1862, the term of that regiment being limited to one year. He was promoted to the colonelcy in January, 1863, when Mr. Shackelford was commissioned as a brigadier general, and with his command he mustered out upon the expiration of his term of service, on September 23, 1863.

A Rome correspondent writes that the other day, Field Marshal Von Moltke, travelling by an early train to Naples, unexpectedly found himself in the same compartment with Marshal Durnane and his family. This meeting of the two commanders, whose last rencounters resulted in a public life of unintermitted fame and activity for one and the close of the military and public career of the other, says the correspondent, naturally attracted embarrassing attention.

## CABLE NEWS

### From All Parts of the Old World.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### The Royal Traveller from India Feted in Guildhall.

#### BRILLIANT BALL AND BANQUET

#### Premier Disraeli in Parliament Not in Session.

#### THE MURDERED CONSULS BURIED.

#### A Great Powers' Missive to the Sultan.

#### Reported Massacre of Christians in Bosnia.

#### GAMBETTA EVADES THE AMNESTY VOTE

#### Breadstuffs and Cotton Supplies—Failure on 'Change.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

**HIS LATEST HIGHNESS'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON—A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION—GUILDHALL IN A BLAZE OF GLORY—FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS AT THE CIVIC BANQUET—FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS ENJOY THE PLEASURES OF THE BALL.**

LONDON, May 19, 1876. To-day having been fixed upon by the Prince of Wales for his visit to the City of London after his return from India, the most elaborate preparations have been made for his entertainment. The Stock Exchange is closed. FETTERIES IN GUILDHALL. A banquet and ball will take place this evening. There will be 500 guests at the banquet and 5,000 at the ball. Guildhall, which is to be the scene of the festivities, has been magnificently decorated. A BRILLIANT ATTENDANCE. Nearly all the princes and princesses of the royal family, most of the Ministers of the government, and all the great officers of State will be present. The members of the royal family are to arrive late, and will come by way of the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria and Queen's streets, reaching Guildhall at seven o'clock.

**THE CIVIC ADDRESS.** The address of the Corporation of London will be presented to the Prince in a magnificent gold casket, after which will follow the banquet. SHORT SPEECHES. The toasts to be offered are few and the speeches will be brief. The ball is announced to commence at nine o'clock. CAREFUL PREPARATIONS BY THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES. The streets adjacent to Guildhall will be cleared at four o'clock in the afternoon, and closed to all vehicles except the carriages of the guests. The yard of the Guildhall has been entirely covered over with a temporary structure, to be used as the ballroom.

The Lord Mayor has requested that there be no illumination of the houses or streets, because the additional crowds thus attracted would render the passage of vehicles impossible. PARLIAMENT NOT IN SESSION. The House of Commons was not in session to-day. When the Speaker took the chair there was not a sufficient number of members present. The House was "counted out" and adjourned. DETAILS OF THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION. LONDON, May 20, 1876. The reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales in the city last night realized all expectations, and was a most magnificent and successful affair. The programme, as previously announced, was carried out with little or no deviation from its details. ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE, MAYOR, & GUILDHALL. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and members of the royal family, arrived at Guildhall soon after seven o'clock, after a triumphant progress through streets crowded with spectators, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriages passed. The masses of people around Guildhall were immense. LIGHT AND JOY. The venerable building and the Pavilion adjoining, erected for the occasion, were splendidly illuminated. There was great cheering as the Prince alighted and passed into the reception room. THE BANQUET. After receiving the address of the corporation the Prince was escorted by the Lord Mayor to the main hall, where he sat down to a banquet with about 500 of the most distinguished persons of the kingdom. The decorations of the hall were rich and tasteful, the company brilliant and the banquet excellent. REFRESH AND BRIEF REPLY. After the cloth was removed a few toasts were given. The responses were short and were preceded and followed by music. THE PRINCE'S SPEECH. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of His Royal Highness. The Prince, replying, returned thanks. He instanced the warmth of his reception in India as an evidence of India's loyalty to England. The other speeches made warmly expressed happiness at the safe return of the Prince, and loyalty and devotion to the Queen and royal family. THE GRAND BALL. At the conclusion of the dinner the grand ball began. At its height 5,000 guests must have been present. The floor of the main hall, with that of the new library and the temporary pavilion adjoining, was scarcely able to accommodate the assemblage. THE DANCE OF DAY. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, the Prince retiring long before they were concluded. Thousands of people remained around the building until daylight, eager to catch a glimpse of the scene and of the guests as they departed.

**ENGLAND.** PREMIER DISRAELI IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NOT IN SESSION—MERCANTILE FAILURE—COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS—SUPPLY AND DEMAND DURING THE WEEK. LONDON, May 19, 1876. Mr. Disraeli is—four P. M.—suffering from a severe cold, and cannot attend either the banquet at Guildhall or go down to the session of the House of Commons, should a session be held.

**FAILURES.** The firm of N. & A. Pasch, a large Greek cotton house, doing business in Liverpool, has suspended. Their liabilities are at present unknown. SILVER. Silver to-day is at 52 1/2 d. & 52 1/2 d.

**THE GRAIN TRADE—SUPPLY AND DEMAND.** The grain trade is firmer, and prices have slightly improved. The continuance of dry weather retards the crop, and the direction of the wind prevents arrivals of the coast. Yesterday the leading exchanges were scantily supplied with English wheat, which

readily commanded an advance of 1s. Flour and foreign wheat were held for 1d. advance, but business was slack, buyers holding off.

**IMPORTS.** The imports last week of wheat, flour, barley and peas were moderate and the arrivals of maize heavy. HOME SUPPLY. The deliveries of English wheat were 44,800 quarters, against 5,217 for the corresponding week of 1875.

**PRICES.** The average prices were—English wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 27s. 6d. In Paris wheat advanced 10s. 6d. per quarter, the country markets of France being 2s. dearer. To-day, at Mark Lane, holders of wheat refuse former terms decidedly, but would sell at 1s. advance, which they cannot obtain. Flour is firm, barley and oats a shade dearer, and maize and feeding stuff steady.

**WEATHER REPORT.** The weather to-day is fair.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.** LIVERPOOL, May 19, 1876. The circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association, issued to-day and containing a review of the week ending yesterday, says:—"Cotton has been in increased demand, but the supply was abundant."

**PRICES.** "Prices of some descriptions are still in favor of buyers. For American there has been more inquiry, but prices of all qualities remain unchanged. Sea Island cotton is in limited demand. Most other cottons are 1-1/2d. to 1d. cheaper. In futures transactions have been limited and fluctuations slight; prices are about 1-1/2d. lower."

**WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.** Sales of the week, 50,000 bales. Exporters took 6,000 and speculators 8,000. Total stock, 1,001,000 bales; American, 508,000. Receipts, 40,000 bales; American, 22,000; actual export, 4,000; amount afloat, 348,000; American, 162,000. Forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 8,000 bales; American sales, 34,600.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.** LIVERPOOL, May 19, 1876. The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 11,000 quarters, of which 7,000 were American.

**HOME SUPPLY.** A leading grain circular says the deliveries of English wheat are now insignificant compared with the extensive consumption and Continental demand. Competition for the foreign supply, not only on our own coast, but in America and other exporting countries, induces a decided improvement in the value of all descriptions of wheat, the British markets of the week noting an advance of fully a shilling per quarter. The weather continues harsh and dry. Millers are buying wheat in moderate quantities, in some cases paying a little over Tuesday's quotations.

**WHEAT.** Flour is unchanged. COAL. There is a good demand for coal, sellers conceding a trifle from the last rates.

**FRANCE.** RADICAL LEGISLATORS EVADE THE AMNESTY VOTE. PARIS, May 19, 1876. Sixty deputies abstained from voting yesterday on M. Raspail's motion for a general amnesty, including M. Gambetta, Spuller and Dupont.

**CABINET DEFINITION OF THE RELATIONS TOWARD THE MONARCHISTS.** VERSAILLES, May 19, 1876. In the Senate to-day the Marquis de Francières, legitimist, questioned M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, concerning the recent circular of the late Minister Ricard to the prefects, in which the hopes of the monarchists were stigmatized as factious. M. de Marcère replied that when the constitution was framed it might have been interpreted as permitting revision in a monarchial sense, but the elections had changed the laws. The constitution could now only be modified in a liberal sense. Monarchists should cease agitating the country. M. de Francières gave notice of an interpellation relative to the interpretation of the constitution, and debate thereon was set down for Wednesday next.

**THE DEPUTIES VOTE AGAINST AMNESTY.** The Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, continued the debate on amnesty. Various radical motions for complete amnesty and for amnesty of certain classes of Communists were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

**TURKEY.** THE BODIES OF THE MURDERED CONSULS BURIED—ORDER MAINTAINED IN SALONICA. LONDON, May 19, 1876. The funeral of the murdered Consul took place in Salonica to-day with great ceremony and in a manner satisfactory to every one. Perfect order was maintained.

**THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM TO THE SULTAN.** LONDON, May 19, 1876. A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says:—"It is believed here that England has refused to sign the memorandum of the three Powers—Russia, Germany and Austria."

**A NEW NOTE.** It is understood that five Powers will address a note to Turkey in regard to the settlement of its affairs.

**WHY ENGLAND DOES NOT ADHERE TO THE MEMORANDUM.** Intelligence from London published here gives as reasons for England's refusal to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin Conference that the proposals require from the Porte what is unreasonable, and that England wishes to remain uninvolved in whatever course future events may take. It is added that England, however, will not advise the Sultan to reject the proposals.

**THE GERMAN ALARM SUBSIDING.** LONDON, May 19, 1876. The despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says:—"The official Gazette of yesterday says nothing is known in official quarters of the rumored further assassinations of Germans in Turkey."

Moreover, direct telegrams from Herr Gillet, German Consul at Pera, dated Salonica, May 18, and the latest telegrams from the German Embassy at Constantinople do not mention the alleged assassinations either of Kuhlman, the Director of the Roumelia railways, which was reported, or other German railway officials, or other German citizens living in Turkey.

**WHAT WAS THE REAL CAUSE OF THE RIOT AND MURDERS?** BERLIN, May 19, 1876. The *Reichsanzeiger* states that the investigation at Salonica has not yet afforded any reliable explanation of the real cause of the assassination of the Consul. It is certain, however, that the murders had no connection with the alleged forcible conversion of the Christian girl.

**A SIGNIFICANT HINT TO RUSSIA.** LONDON, May 20, 1876. A special despatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* announces that Midhat Pacha, who is well known to be opposed to Russia, has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

**COUNT ANDRASSY'S HOPE FROM THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.** The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says Count Andrássy in conversation yesterday stated that he believed the peace of Europe to be assured for at least some years by the conference at Berlin.

**THE BRITISH POLICY OF OBJECTIONS—THE POINTS RAISED.** The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says the explanation given for the refusal of England to accede to the Berlin programme is that the British government considered it an annihilation of the principle of the conference. It is stipulated for in the name of the insurgents they would thereby be treated as belligerents. England raised a succession of objections to the measures considered by the conference.

**ANDRASSY'S FLIGHT TO THE HUNGARIANS.** The same correspondent asserts that Count Andrássy before going to Berlin pledged himself to Hungary not to approve of military intervention or join in any scheme menacing the integrity or independence of Turkey.

**THE SULTAN LIKELY TO REJECT THE MEMORANDUM.** A despatch from the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, at Constantinople, says:—"I have good au-

thority to state that Turkey will reject the Berlin proposals. This seems to justify the conclusion that if no settlement is effected on the basis of the Berlin programme Austria, rather than allow Serbia and Montenegro to continue to stir up war indefinitely, will either interfere herself or enable Turkey to interfere."

**REPORT OF A MESSAGE OF CHRISTIANS IN BOSNIA.** A special despatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says a report has been received there that the Muslim inhabitants of Florin in Bosnia under the pretext that a number of Christians were about to quit the town attacked the Christian quarter and massacred 100 persons, including women and children. The Turkish troops afterward occupied the place and made numerous arrests.

**BALANCA OUTRAGE INDEMNITIES.** The *Times* Paris despatch says it is expected that the widows of the murdered Consuls will each receive \$40,000 indemnity.

**SPAIN.** CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION. LONDON, May 20, 1876. A Madrid despatch to the *Standard* reports that the Congress has adopted seventy-three articles of the constitution.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES SUSPENDS SPECIE PAYMENTS—MANY FAILURES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.** LONDON, May 19, 1876. Private telegrams received here from Buenos Ayres yesterday announced that the National Bank, known as the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, has suspended specie payments, and numerous failures, including that of a private bank, have occurred.

**A FRAUD PALL IN ARGENTINE IN LONDON.** Argentine bonds held heavily in consequence.

**ANTICIPATION OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—THE INFLUENCING CAUSES.** (From the London Standard (city article), May 9.) We have received files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 9th of April. One of the chief topics of discussion is the financial position. On this point the Buenos Ayres Standard uses language more alarmist even than that which we quoted last week. In its number of the 9th it quotes the corresponding price of exchange, cedulas and national bonds on April 1, 1875, and April 1, 1876, and makes an exchange to be six per cent lower; national bonds, twenty-three; cedulas, sixteen, and roads and bridges, twenty-two. Everything, in fact, has fallen, it says, save taxes. "All hope of relief by any project or scheme is abandoned; the conversion is insisted that things must continue to slide down to the very bottom before there can be any recovery. Everything unsound, whether it be a business, trade, mortgage or newspaper, must give way. Any concern that requires artificial aid or bolstering up is doomed; six months more of such times as the present and he is lost over the door. Exchange at 45 1/2 to-day means mischief; every one who understands this market knows it, and unless the authors of the projects on success in putting the exchange up to 52, we can see no effective help given to the market. As to fixing the price of cedulas, beyond the holders or mortgagees no one in the market cares what their price is, but every one is interested in exchange. Viewed in any light the week is worse than the last, the crisis intensifies and the winter season opens ominously." Some of these expressions are slightly hyperbolic, but the figures speak for themselves.

**HOSTILE SIOUX.** STARTING OF GENERAL CROOK'S EXPEDITION—REPORTED FIGHT—MORE TROOPS REQUIRED. CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., May 19, 1876. The last two companies of the Second Cavalry for Crook's expedition left Fort Russell at one o'clock this morning. They will cross the river at Laramie, marching up the north side to Fetterman, to be joined by troops, which leave the railroad at Medicine Bow, the whole force reaching Fetterman about Wednesday morning, when Colonel Royall, of the Third Cavalry, will take command, and Crook, of the entire force. At the first halting place last night five desertions occurred, the men taking their horses and equipments with them.

**DEATHS REPORTED.** There arrived from the Black Hills to-day Alderman Nelson and J. D. May, of this city. They report meeting Raymond's outfit on Indian Creek, where they were engaged in a hot fight with Indians. The Indians succeeded in capturing thirty-five head of stock, when they were driven off. They also met about 400 men, with eighty wagons, northward bound, at Hot Creek, where Captain Ragan's command had also halted. Leaving Hot Creek, they rode into Fort Laramie unmolested.

**THE GOLD HARBOR.** The gentlemen are reliable authority, and state that at Whitehead and Deadwood Creek the claims to being successfully worked, yielding \$20 to the ton, but beyond this district the hostility and repeated attacks of Indians on the prospectors has almost paralyzed the efforts of the miners.

**GOVERNOR THAYER DEPARTED EASTWARD TO-DAY TO SECURE, IF POSSIBLE, ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO PROTECT THIS FRONTIER DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE GARFIELD REGIMENT IN THE Horn country; or, failing in this, at least to procure arms and ammunition for a militia organization.**

**A ROTTEN BRIDGE.** CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19, 1876. A special to the *Register* from Carle, Ky., says the North bound train on the Mayville and Lexington Railroad broke through a bridge near Millersburg to-day, wrecking one passenger car and a baggage car. No person was killed, but fourteen passengers were injured, some of them severely.

**MILLS WASHED AWAY.** RANGON, Ma., May 19, 1876. The Union Mills, of Orono, Me., which are owned by Messrs. Gilman & Webster, have been almost entirely washed away by the high water in the river undermining them. The damage is estimated to be between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

**MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.** WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 20, A. M. Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and in North Carolina occasional light showers.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley falling, followed by rising barometer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, warmer partly cloudy weather and rain areas except lower temperature in the latter.

For the Missouri Valley, followed by stationary barometer, westerly winds, possibly again shifting to southerly, and slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region falling barometer, easterly winds veering to southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather and local rain, especially in the western portion.

For New England, rising followed by stationary barometer, northerly winds, veering to cooler easterly and partly cloudy weather.

The Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio rivers continue rising.

**PROBABLE PERSONS BEHIND THE RING.** Conkling has testified in Chicago under this arrangement, and he is under an agreement to come to Milwaukee when wanted, which will be in the event of a grand jury being called for the purpose. To do this, the District Attorney will have to act, and it has been said that he is not likely to do so, as he is a friend and admirer of one of the parties involved in the case. He has been implicated by Conkling, whereas I have it from more than one person familiar with the principals, that no love is lost between the two. Inasmuch as the statement made by the District Attorney, speaking of his ability in a very disparaging manner, it looks now, therefore, as though the persons whose reputation has been so long assailed by innuendo will have an opportunity very soon of removing the cloud from their character.

**THE WHISKEY TRIAL.** CHICAGO, Ill., May 19, 1876. In the main whiskey trial to-day several witnesses were introduced who contradicted Behm in several particulars and testified to the good character of the defendant. The defense rested its case, and the Court took a recess until this afternoon.

**SUIT FOR DAMAGES.** ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19, 1876. Hugh F. Summers, of Pike county, one of the jurors in the McKee whiskey conspiracy trial, who was charged with having prejudiced the case, has filed a suit against the *Globe-Democrat* for various articles published in that paper, denouncing his character, for which he claims \$50,000 damages.

**ACTIONS AGAINST BONDSMEN.** ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19, 1876. Two civil suits against the sureties of James Busby, one of the whiskey ring distillers, were concluded to-day in the United States District Court, the Jurors bringing in a verdict in each case for the full amount of the bonds—\$70,000. All suits of a similar character against the bondsmen of other distillers and rectifiers were postponed to to-morrow.

**THE MEANS OF DEFENSE AGAINST "FOREIGN ENEMIES"—BIG GUNS IN HAVANA—ESTATES BURNED BY THE REBELS.** HAVANA, via Key West, May 19, 1876. The *Diario*, in a leading article to-day giving the number and describing the pieces of cannon available as a means of defense of the city against "foreign enemies," says, among other things:—"We have eight Krupp guns in the army, which, although of no use against incendiaries, would be of great advantage in preventing the disembarkation of foreign enemies and to prevent a coup de main. Although the latter is not probable, the more prepared we are for emergencies the more we are guarded against possibilities of this nature."

**VALUABLE ESTATES BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.** The insurgents in the jurisdiction of Colon have lately burned the estates in Alsipura belonging to Señor Secadas, of Cardenas, and in Escorial, belonging to Serapio Hernandez.

**TORRES TAKEN.** At Roque they took all the horses they could find a new secretary. Fidal Guerra has been named as Secretary of the Intendencia. He is notorious for having been Secretary of the Junta Deuda.

**THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.** TORONTO, Ont., May 19, 1876. Dom Pedro has signified his intention of visiting this city during the summer.

**EXTRADITION.** SMITH, THE DETROIT MURDERER, TO BE SURRENDERED BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES. TORONTO, May 19, 1876. The case of Narciso Smith, held by the Windsor authorities for extradition for the murder of McKee in Detroit, was argued before the Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, it having been sent there by Justice Galt, of the Practice Court, who heard counsel yesterday. Mr. Glue, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the extradition on the grounds that the warrant of commitment was defective under the statute and treaty, and that there was no such evidence to show that Smith was a murderer. The Court held the warrant of commitment substantially correct and proper under the statute, ruling that the omission of unimportant technicalities in the form of the warrant was not fatal, as had been contended. He held also that there was enough evidence to establish a *prima facie* case of murder. The prisoner will, therefore, be extradited.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS.** General George B. McClellan and family arrived at the Statute House yesterday from Baltimore. Professor Herrmann and Messrs. Rouleau, Wegeler, Deinhart, Goldschmidt and Langen, of the German Central Commission, arrived from Europe yesterday and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Lieutenant Commander John C. Kennett, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House. Senator Franklin W. Tobey, of Fort Henry, N. Y., at the Windsor Hotel. J. A. Langford, LL.D., of Birmingham, England, is at the Union Square Hotel. Ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri; Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Smith M. Wood, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

**A GENTLEMAN'S HATS—SUMMER STYLE FOR 1876** are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSHED'S, 118 Broadway, near the City Hall.

**A RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS—25 EAST 4TH ST.**—"Plunges" constantly overflowing with fresh water; thorough cleanliness; good light and ventilation; polite attendants and general order.

**A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—THE EFFECTIVE SILENT TRUSS** sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 65 Broadway; worn every night and day, supersedes all other trusses.

**"ROMANCE AND REALITY" ARE EXEMPLIFIED IN THE HAT TRADE.** It is a romance to suppose that Knox's Hatters can be so easily evaded. The reality is established by the perfection and elegance of the fabric sold at his store.

**A SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCALDS, AND BLACKHEADS** (fresh wounds, pimples and other eruptions, unsightly rashes, untidy wrinkles, itching, sore throat, etc.) treated by Dr. B. C. FERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond St., New York.

**A PERRY'S MOIST AND FRECKLE LOTION** is sold by druggists everywhere; also PERRY'S COSMETIC and PERRY'S TOILET SOAP. The latter is a perfect skin preservative. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. FERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond St., New York.

**CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS CURED** without pain. CORN CURE, by mail, 50 cents. Dr. RICH J. HARRIS, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St.

**GOLDEN HAIR—BARKER'S AURORA CHANGES** any hair to golden. Dr. BARKER'S Human Hair and Wig Factory, 30 West 23rd St.

**KEEPS YOUR SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.** The very best. Six for \$5. 571 Broadway and 921 Arch St.

**SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATISM SHOULD IMMEDIATELY TRY DR. FLETCHER'S REMEDY.** "See" sale at 21 John St.

## CROOKED WHISKEY.

**REVELATIONS OF CONKING, THE IMPROVED EX-REVENUE AGENT—INSIDE WORKINGS OF THE RING—A STATEMENT IMPLICATING PROMINENT NORTHWESTERN REPUBLICANS.** MILWAUKEE, May 18, 1876.

Conkling, the returned ex-Revenue Agent, who escaped to Canada when indicted for frauds on the government, is now in Chicago, having obtained immunity on subscribing to a written statement containing the full inside history of the Milwaukee Whiskey Ring. This statement was handed to the government prosecutor, and they gave Conkling a written undertaking of immunity on condition of his returning to this country when wanted. General Hamilton, United States Marshal here, went to Windsor, Canada, with Supervisor Matthews, in pursuance of correspondence going on for weeks, found and obtained from Conkling an oral statement of what he would be able to prove should he be brought to the witness stand and the case against him made *prospectus*. This statement he several times read, but the written statement is full and clear, exposing completely the entire villany of the Whiskey Ring and some of the principal actors in the same.

The statement sets forth, among other things, that a number of officials of the Revenue Department who formed part of the ring, and who were paid by the State by the personal influence of an ex-Senator, and that a leading officer of the republican party of this State received the money paid by the Whiskey Ring for this purpose and for the general protection of the ring, and carried it for and on behalf of the higher persons who were behind the ring and under whose protection the case against him made *prospectus*.

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